

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

S A T U R D A Y , JUNE 20, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Whereas I have some time this spring advertised a certain covering horse in my possession, described as the

ARABIAN GRAY,

of high blood &c. &c. And whereas he has not been honored with one mare, I hereby notify that I will give the one half of the four dollars heretofore claimed by me per season, for each mare of good family, that may apply between this and the expiration of the season. In order to establish the reputation of the horse.

John Crittenden.
June 8, 1789. b.44-ff

ROBERT PARKER,

Has just arrived from Philadelphia, and has now opened for sale at his store in Lexington, at the corner of main and cross streets, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Cutlery, Iron-mongry, Queens and Delf Ware, Window Glais, Stationary, Medicine, a good eight day clock, &c. &c. which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms, for cash, country made linen, corn, sugar, salt, &c.

JUST OPENING,

In the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Duncan, and opposite Mr. Young's Tavern.

A large and general assortment of DRY Goods and Groceries, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash or Gintling of a good quality.

WILLIAM MORTON & Co.
Lexington June 2, 1789.

TO BE LET

A TRACT of rich land, about six miles from Lexington, on the left of the road leading to Johnson's Mill, on the waters of Elk Horn Creek, in a well fertilized neighbourhood; for terms and further particulars direct or apply to Mr. Henry Alderson, at Mr. R. Chins near Lexington, or to the printer hereof, who knows the land.

N.B. Ten acres of the above to be cleared by contract, for which payment will be made in hard dollars: enquire as above.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Woodford county, a negro man named BILLY, about 18 years old, a yellow complexion thick lips, a large flat foot, 5 feet 8 inches high, well proportioned, very useful, sensible and industrious; has a small lump on his stomach about the size of a common ripe ball, had on when he went away, a blue coarse cloth coat bound with yellow, leather breeches, and took with him a Country made mixed cloth coat, also a rifle gun, he understands stilling, mauling and the whipfaw very well, supposed to be gone to the Indians; if the above Negro is taken on this side of the Ohio river, I will give five pounds, and if on the other side, from the Indians, £20 or 100 gallons of whiskey, and all reasonable charges, if delivered to Col. Patterson in Lexington, or to the subscriber on Cane run, about 8 miles from Lexington.

Robert Sanders. 42-44

JUST OPENED,

By WILSON and PARKER,

At their new store in Lexington, nearly opposite the new court house, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following, viz:

SUPERFINE broad cloths.
Second do. assorted.
Fearnought, velvets, & corduroys.
Jeans, fustians, and black fatinet.
Camlets and moreens.
Shallons assorted.
Durants, calimancoes, & apron check.
Chiruses, and calicoes assorted.
Irish linsens assorted.
Plain lawn and lawn handkerchiefs.
Mullin. Silk handkerchiefs assorted.
Cotton, linen, and check do.
White edging, and black lace.
Mode and perfians.
Cotton, thread, and silk hoes.
Ribbons assorted. Sewing silk.
Flannel and fieve links.
Silk waistcoat patterns.
Bed ticking and garters.
Straining and circling web assorted.
Men's and Women's shoes.
Buttons assorted.
Shoe and knee buckles.
Thimbles and knitting needles.
Fine and coarse combs assorted.
Table and tea spoons.
Table knives and forks.
Pen, butcher, and cutteau knives.
Drawing knives, and foot adzes.
Croset, tennon, fish, & compass saws.
Saw lions and curry combs.
Men's and women's stirrup irons.
Sc ew augers and gimblets.
German steel, Chisels and plane bits.
Wheel irons and files assorted.
Scissors and shears assorted.
H and HL hinges.
Chest, cupboard, and table hinges.
D awer and desk mounting.
Carpenter's compasses & wood screws.
Knob and thumb latches.
Candlesticks and stock locks.
Curb and snaffle bridle bits.
Staples and plates.
34, 44, 64, 84, rod, and 20d. nails.
Flooring boards & faddler's racks assort.
Headstall buckles and Jews harps.
Awl blades and shoe-makers tacks.
Waiters assort'd.
Black ball, gythes, pickles, and hoes.
Gun locks and flints.
Brass butts, flates, and spectacles.
Chest and cupboard locks.
Frying pans.
Cotton, wool, and tow cards.
Cups and saucers assorted.
Soup and shallow plates.
Tea and sugar pots.
Cream jugs and pepper castors.
Quart and pint mugs.
Salt cellars, bowls and coffee pots.
Pitchers and tumblers.
Rommers and wine glasses.
Paper looking glasses.
Coffee, loaf and brown sugar.
Molasses and raisins.
Hyson and Bohea teas.
Coperas, brimstone, allum, ginger, pepper, allspice, nutmegs and mustard.
Indigo, madder and logwood.
Spirits and wine.
Powder, lead, and shot.
Cattle soap.
Writing paper and wafers.
Testaments and Watt's Hymns.
Spelling books and primers, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons holding lots in the Town of Lexington, who have failed to comply with the Trustee's resolves, respecting improvements required to be made on the same; also the non payment of the forefeits that already have been imposed: that they attend the board of Trustees, on the first Saturday in August, in the afternoon, at Mr. Higbee's tavern in Lexington, to give their reasons, if any they have, why said lots may not be sold agreeable to the said resolves.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened for sale, by

PETER JANUARY & SON,

At their new store, nearly opposite the old Court house, A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly adapted to the seasons: Together with a complete assortment of MEDICINE, Which they, as usual, are determined to sell on reasonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons holding lots in the Town of Lexington, who have failed to comply with the Trustee's resolves, respecting improvements required to be made on the same; also the non payment of the forefeits that already have been imposed: that they attend the board of Trustees, on the first Saturday in August, in the afternoon, at Mr. Higbee's tavern in Lexington, to give their reasons, if any they have, why said lots may not be sold agreeable to the said resolves.

By order of the board,
ROBERT PARKER, Clk.
June 10, 1789. 34 ff.

Just opened, and for sale by

BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.

At their Store, in Danville, a large and general assortment of

DRY goods, hard ware and groceries, with a quantity of nails of different sizes, also lampblack and fish oil, which they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible, for cash, gintling, final settlement certificates, Furs, viz. Fox, Racom, Otter and Mink skins. 42 ff.

TO BE SOLD

Several very valuable tracts of land lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in the County of Fayette, about ten or twelve miles from Lexington, which are patented in the name of William Stewart. Also to be let for a term of years, two valuable tracts of land, one on Glen's creek, and the other on the trough spring: Together with several other tracts in the different Counties in this district. The terms may be known by applying to Harry Innes, Esquire, in Danville, or to the subscriber about six miles from Danville, in Lincoln County.

b.39-ff. THOMAS TODD.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near the head of Davy's fork of Elk-Horn creek, a brindled steer, with a white face, and some white under the belly, between three and four years old, marked with a swallow fork in each ear and slit under the right; also a dark brindled steer between four and five years old, a white list on his back and white under his belly, marked with a crop and slit in each ear, appraised to three pounds each.

William Smith. 43.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Woodford County, a horse colt, two years old, a brown bay colour, a small star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, with a white list round his thigh a little above his knee. Appraised to £6. John Giv. Woodford, May 11, 1789. 43 45

Taken up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, at the forks of Elk Horn, a white horse, 5 feet high, branded on the near shoulder T.H. cross natural, has the pole evil, and is very old. Appraised to £.2.

BENJ. WALLER, Jun.

June 6, 1789. 43-45

Taken up by the subscriber, near Lexington, last March, a yellow red HEIFER, about one year old, no mark or brand: Appraised to 8s. WILLIAM GIBSON. Fayette, May 12, 1789. 43

Taken up by the subscriber, a black mare, with a star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, about four years old, appraised to £9. 6. 8. Also a year old bay horse colt, with a blaze in his face, appraised to £4. 13. 4.

Henry Sanders.

Woodford, May 18, 1789. 176 4244

Taken up by the subscriber, living on little Hickman, about three miles from Hogans ferry, a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, light made, four years old, a small star and snip, near hind foot white, a small knocking bell, no brand, one jaddle spot on the near side, appraised to £7. 10. 10.

JAMES JOLIFF.

Taken up by the subscriber living near Eligh Craig's Mill, a bay Mare, thirteen hands and a half high, a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, two years old no brand appraised to £5. Ambrose Christy May 6, 1789. 44

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Cave's mill Fayette County, a BAY MARE with a blaze in her face, blind in her near eye, a rib broke on the near side, a scar on the off hip, about thirteen hands and a half high, about fourteen years old, no brand perceptible, cross natural; appraised to £3.

James White.

Taken up by the subscriber in Fayette county, a sorrel mare colt, two years old this spring, with a blaze face neither dock'd nor branded; appraised and appraised to three pounds fifteen shillings. JOHN DUPUY. Mar. 15, 1789. 44

Taken up by the subscriber, living below Lexington, a dark bay mare, about 12 hands and a half high, has a small star, cross, branded on the near shoulder IZ. Appraised to £.7. JAMES MOORE. Fayette County, May 12, 1789.

A large company will meet at the Crab Orchard, the 6th of July, in order to start early the next morning through the Wilderness.

Proceedings of Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Monday, May 4, 1789.

THE House met agreeably to adjournment.

A petition from the shipwrights of the town of Baltimore was presented by Mr. Smith, and being read, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Madison gave notice, that on the fourth Monday of the present month, he should introduce the subject of amendments to the Constitution, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution: He thought it necessary thus early to mention the business, as it was weighty and important, and upon motion, the time proposed by the gentleman was assigned.

Mr. Ames presented three petitions from private persons, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Goodhue then proposed, that the remainder of the report of the committee, respecting tonnage, should be taken up.

The first article was then read, viz. That all vessels belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, should pay a tonnage duty of 6 cents.

Mr. Bland proposed an amendment, which was seconded, viz. That these words should be added—except vessels bound from one port to another within the United States.

The gentleman observed, that as the article now stood it was contrary to the expressed letter and meaning of the constitution, which provides that all vessels bound to or from one state, shall not be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Mr. Lawrence was opposed to the amendment; he thought the said constitution fully warranted the laying a tonnage duty—that the article the gentleman referred to was plain in its meaning, and ought to be construed only as referring to entrances and clearances at a third port—sailing vessels were greatly benefited by its provisions, pilotage, &c. and it was his reasonable that they should pay for these advantages.

Mr. Madison was in sentiment with Mr. Lawrence, in his construction of the meaning of the clause in the constitution. The ideas of some gentlemen upon it, he observed, were unreasonable and inconsistent, he conceived with the constitution, and must in their opinion totally defeat the revenue—for if vessels were not obliged to enter and clear at some port, the whole duties might be evaded: He then in the construction of the article simple, and easy to comprehend.

Mr. Bland replied, that he was not convinced of the impropriety of his motion—the gentleman's reasoning, he conceived, went too far—here was a plain, positive declaration, and if we were to suppose, that because the constitution gave Congress necessary powers, it gave them every power, they would be absolute at once: The article was definite, he conceived; but gentlemen have put different constructions upon it—it was however well known, that the Convention in framing this article, designed to encourage the sailing trade.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Clymer, concurred in sentiment with Mr. Madison.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that this amendment would deprive Congress of all power to raise a revenue: The constitution had vested such powers in Congress, and they were sworn to support the constitution. When these powers were duly considered, he presumed, that it would not be contended, that they had not this in particular: The idea of the Convention in the construction of the clause was to preclude all partiality to any individual state: It moreover extends, he observes, to all vessels indiscriminately, so that the construction of the gentleman goes to exempt all from any obligation to pay duties: Still a vessel bound to hurry not pay to tonnage, because she may collect her cargo at different ports upon the continent: this would entirely overjet the whole system of revenue.

Mr. Bland replied, that the constitution was explicit, that no duty should be imposed or paid by one state on the articles of another: tonnage was a duty of this description.

Mr. Madison said, it is expressly declared by the constitution, that Congress

shall have power to regulate trade; but if they cannot oblige vessels to enter and clear, to what purpose is this power given? Can they be said to regulate trade in any degree whatever?

Mr. Sylvester observed, that the article was explicit as words could make it: to his apprehension, these words, "in another," plainly indicated, that the duty had been paid at some one port, to entitle to an exemption from duties in another.

Upon the votes being taken, it passed in the negative, so that Mr. Bland's amendment was lost.

The first article was then put and carried.

The second article was also voted, with this amendment, the insertion of the word now, before owned—as it now stands.

The third article came next in course, viz. Upon all vessels owned by the subjects of powers with whom the United States had formed treaties, &c.

Mr. Lawrence proposed, and was seconded, that the words "with whom the United States had formed treaties," should be struck out of the report.

This produced a debate, which was supported with spirit and ingenuity on both sides.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that the present situation of the United States, should lead her to observe a perfect neutrality with respect to all foreign nations whether in treaty with us or not—that we had not shipping sufficient to export the produce of the country—consequently, we must employ foreign nations: nations in treaty could not furnish us, and therefore we were under the necessity to employ the British, they of our allies, and American, to transport our produce, or else it must perish in our hands. This necessity places us in the power of foreigners, and gives them every advantage. Freight will be increased in proportion to the tonnage, so that this discrimination operates as a bounty to foreigners, and a tax upon our own produce. But I appeal to gentlemen (Mr. Lawrence said) whether the produce of the country can bear any addition to its price? With respect to rice and tobacco, gentlemen from the southward must determine. As to the produce of the eastern and northern states, it was well known it could not: the eastern fisheries, it had been plainly proved, were in a declining situation already. This discrimination will be considered as a retaliating measure. It is said, that no commercial treaties now exist between the United States and Spain, Portugal and Britain. We carried on a great trade with those countries; we might form such treaties; but such regulations as were now proposed, would produce similar on their part; and in that case, our condition, as far as it, will be changed for the worse: As the fish from the eastern states will be incumbered with duties in Spain and Portugal. As the measure respected Great Britain, the gentleman thought it was better to negotiate, than to wage a war of regulations. It would be better to try this mode at the present—than the other would always be in our power. This discrimination will have a disagreeable effect: Great Britain is rich, old and powerful; we now derive advantages, great and many in our intercourse with them. Their ports in India were open to us—a trade that was considered of immense importance, and which the influence of that nation in India could materially affect, either in our favor or against. The gentleman hoped we should, therefore, adopt an negotiation, before we tried the proposed expedient.

Mr. Madison considered the subject as involving a general question—how far any discrimination should be made? Gentlemen had observed, that our shipping was not sufficient; he believed that was the fact at present—and if we did not want a maritime power—if the United States did not need a navy, he should be for opening our ports to the whole world. But it is, fir, (the gentleman observed) necessary to provide for our security—and though we may be obliged to pay a temporary advance, and make one sacrifice to obtain it, yet it would prove a saving in the end, and may prevent the horrors of war.

Nothing essentially different, from what had before been offered, has been now said, I shall therefore reserve myself to make a motion, that time may be given for the operation of this duty.

It is evident, that the sentiments of the people are in favor of a discrimination, evidenced by the separate attempts of the

respective governments, and if in the first act of Congress this discrimination should be abolished, we shall certainly disappoint our constituents. The gentleman last speaking, contends, that we enjoy advantages in our connections and trade with Great Britain. But, fir, it is evident, that the object of that nation has been an universal monopoly: herself in her commercial regulations, we derive no benefits from her, but such as are extorted by her attention to her own necessities, and our peculiar advantages: There was a moment when Great Britain would have negotiated, but reverting to her narrow policy, the want of power on our part was objected to. The executive of that country, have the power to regulate their commerce as the state of things here may dictate, varying their systems so as to promote their own interest. I do not fear their retaliating—they have now new expedients to try: If necessary, the people will associate, and it is very certain, that since the resources of the country have been explored, and our capacity for manufactures ascertained, an association against their manufactory, will now produce a greater consternation than ever. I conceive we have nothing to apprehend: but supposing the worst, what grievous wound can Great Britain inflict? Restrictions on the trade to the West-Indies would soon bring them to reason, they must depend for the necessities of life in those islands, on this country entirely, in a few years. What do we want from Great Britain?—we may make them depend upon us, and she would very soon sacrifice her pride rather than sacrifice the essentials of her trade and manufactures. Their islands depend upon us for necessities—at this moment we hear the cry of distress from one of them: We have nothing to fear, the fears are on their side. I have not time particularly to go into a comparison of the commerce of foreign countries, but our Oil, is now received upon peculiar advantages in France: our RICE will soon be admitted according to the best accounts. We should not surely discourage our allies at this interesting period; there are between 80 and 90,000 hogheads of tobacco exported to England, and about 16000 are consumed in that kingdom; the rest was re-shipped by the merchants of Great Britain, to all parts of the continent, and the same may be said of the principal part of our produce sent to Great Britain. Our ALLIES merit some advantages to place their navigation upon more equal terms: It would be pleasing, fir, if some distinction could be made in favor of Spain and Portugal, but at present, I do not see how it can be done. Treaties, however, may soon be formed between us and those powers: I rely upon the consistency of conduct, which will be observed by this House. Our constituents are all anxious for some discrimination, and will be disappointed should the words in the report be struck out. I do not contend for a great difference, but a difference is necessary, politic and just.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that Great Britain takes exclusively of us, lumber if 40s. per thousand duty was laid, they must pay it; the same may be said of provisions: This was proved by the rise of these articles and the rise of their freight, the freight was not in proportion to the tonnage—the rice of Carolina was another article not to be produced elsewhere; flaxseed and pot-ash also from the eastward—6s. 8d. duty on tonnage had been paid in some of the states, but it did not enhance freight, the charges fall on the consumer. He acknowledged there might be some difficulties on account of Spain and Portugal, but none with Great Britain, we were their best customers. Mr. Wadsworth was opposed to all discrimination—we enjoyed, he observed, great advantages in our trade with Great Britain: Our flaxseed, pot-ash, naval stores and lumber, were carried there upon equal or a better terms than from other countries, that they were not confined to our markets for these articles was well known; that to deprive ourselves of this market would be the greatest ill policy, as we could find no substitute: it had been acknowledged that the shipping of the states was not sufficient to transport the productions of the country in this situation, shall we prohibit a competition between the several maritime powers, for our carrying trade, and suffer our produce to perish on our own hands? Policy forbids it—the state of the union forbids it—and he conceived

the House would be in favor of the motion to strike out the clause in the report—several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject: Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Madison again; the substance of the whole debate is contained in the foregoing.

The votes being taken to strike out the words "with whom the United States have formed treaties," it passed in the negative, so the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, was lost.

The House adjourned.

L E X I N G T O N , June 20.

On Sunday evening last 2 Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucker's on North Elk Horn, near Lebanon, and stole 3 horses; on Monday a party of about 12 Indians killed a lad about 2 or 3 miles from Col Johnson's, near Capt. Heindon's; Capt Herdon, who heard the guns, having a horse added, immediately rode to the place, and seeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighborhood, and in a very short time raised about 15 men and pursued the Indians; a number of others who collected after Capt. Heindon started, followed after: Capt. Heindon and his party, after following some distance, they discovered the trail of those who had stole Stucker's horses to cross those they were then in pursuit of, and much easier to follow, Capt. Heindon thought proper to leave the former and pursue the latter: in a short time they came up with them, killed 2 and wounded the other (there being only three) and recovered all the horses.

WHEREAS I have observed several printed advertisements, set up in different parts of this district, signed James Greer, dated April 1789, setting forth that I had purchased lands from Col. Robert Patterson, of Lexington; these are therefore to certify, that the said Patterson never conveyed any lands to me by pretended powers, or any other way whatsoever: Given under my hand, June the 12th, 1789.

John Cockey Owings.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD, STRAYED away from Mr. David Mitchell's, on Can run, on Sunday the 14th inst. a roan Horse, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, stout made, shod before, a short switch tail, a natural pace, sile hitched with a rope when he went away; whoever delivers the said horse to me, at Mr. Alex. Smith's on Can run, about 2 miles from Lexington, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

George Pruner.

Fayette, June 16 1789. 4345

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on two bonds I gave Samuel Hinch, the one for £200 payable the first day of October next, the other for £84 payable the first day of October 1790, as I am determined not to pay either of the said bonds, until I get a sufficient title to a tract of land sold to me by said Hinch, in consideration for the said bonds.

CONRAD CUSTER.
Bourbon, June 11, 1789. 44.

FOR Sale, a tract of land, near the forks of Elk Horn, containing 163 acres, on which is about fifty acres cleared, being part of a Military Survey granted to General Adam Stevens, for terms apply to

John Strode,
Strode's Station, June 9 1789. 44.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under the direction of the committee of the board of trustees for the Transylvania Seminary, is opened at the Public school-house adjacent to the Presbyterian meeting house, near Lexington; in the neighbourhood of which, boarding and accommodations for students, may perhaps, be had as good and cheap, as in any part of this district: and tuition at the moderate rate of three pounds per annum. By order of the committee.

W. WARD, ch. com.